



MARKET COLORLESS EXCEPT IN FUTURES

Much Activity Reported in New Crop Cuban Raws And Granulated Beets

Sales of raw sugar in New York during the week ending November 4 were 5000 tons Philippine muscovado and about 125,000 bags Cuban and Porto Ricos.

Willot & Gray's report states in part that stocks in the United States and Cuba together were 366,861 tons, against 439,735 tons last week and 395,412 last year, a decrease of 28,548 tons last year.

The conditions prevailing during the preceding week, as reported in our last issue relating to difficulties in making prompt shipments and deliveries to the refineries has continued throughout the present week under review, although at the close somewhat improved.

As a result such sugar as was available for immediate use commanded a further advance from 4.26 to 4.45c per lb, duty paid basis.

New crop Cuban and Porto Ricos are becoming more of a factor each day. Offerings are increasing and a fairly large amount of January-February sugar was obtainable during the week at 3c c. & f. (4.01c), with occasionally the possibility of shading February somewhat. December new crop Cuban have been offered at 3 1/2 c. & f. (4.26c).

Occasionally a lot of January has been taken by refiners and operators at 3c c. & f. (4.01c), but the business done has been limited.

New crop Porto Ricos are nominally 4.26c for December shipment, but bids are solicited at lower figures.

In Cuba Receipts for the week continued about steady at 2300 tons, with one Central still grinding. The greater activity in the world's markets are reflected in the increased exports of 33,893 tons. Of this amount there were exported to New Orleans 500 tons, to Vancouver, B. C., Canada, 3000 tons, and to Europe 1500 tons, according to Mr. Hindey, with the balance to the United States Atlantic ports.

The exports have reduced the stock in the island to 181,778 tons, against 89,473 tons at this time last year. The weather for the growing crop continues favorable. The cubic production is 2,542,606 tons, against 2,576,335 tons, or a decrease of 33,729 tons.

Refined Difficulties of obtaining raw sugar supplies promptly in sufficient quantities to meet the demands for the refined products, and also added difficulties in making shipments by reason of congestion in freights, have caused some refiners to be somewhat behind in filling their orders.

Such delays have been, in instances, as much as two weeks.

New business is good at present price of 5.35c, less 2 per cent, which is an advance of ten points from last week. As we go to press the market is firmer, with intimations by some refiners of higher prices.

Beet Crop In Moving The selling of domestic beet refined was encouraged by the difficulties in the way of cane refined, and at the old basis of 5.05c, less 2 per cent, for Chicago Buffalo territory, a very good business was undoubtedly done.

Quotations are now 5.15c, regular terms, for this territory, or say 5.015c net cash.

Russian Estimates Russia. Program of Crop Distribution for 1915-16. The Minister of Finance has placed the contingent for the island consumption for the next year at 1,040,000 tons, valued as raw. The supply, with normal yields, is placed at 1,920,000 tons, the available reserve at 128,000 tons, the export contingent to Finland and Persia at 100,000 tons. The price limits on Sand sugar for the Kiev district from September 1st to December 31st is set at R. 4.70. From January 1st to August 31, 1916, at R. 1.80 per pond. The total stock on August 31st is given at 480,433 tons, against 400,000 tons August 1, 1915, and 327,778 tons September 1, 1915. Tests made September 1st give weight of roots 322 grms., against 328 and 335 grms. in the two preceding years, weight of leaves 196 grms., against 190 and 286 grms., sugar content 16.9 per cent, against 17.7 per cent and 15.4 per cent. (Deutsche Zuckerindustrie, October 8, 1915).

U. S. Factory Notes The factory at China, California, reported to have finished slicing beets on October 19th after a very successful season covering 73 days. While the campaign was slightly shorter than in some years, the weather and other conditions were very favorable, and the factory was able to work at highest speed throughout. The Southern California factory at Santa Ana finished slicing about the middle of October, and the Co-operative factory at the same point was expected to follow about November 1st, as was the Huntington Beach factory. Anaheim was expected to run until the middle of November and the Los Alamitos even later.

At Ogden, Utah, while the sugar content has proved disappointing the tonnage per acre has been found to exceed expectations. Excavating for the new Spanish Fork factory is reported to have started.

On October 21st the Chippewa Falls

PINEAPPLE SCIENCE HELPS THE CANNERS

Department of Agriculture at Washington Adds New Light On Preserving Methods

H. C. Gore, of the department of agriculture at Washington, has conducted a series of investigations on methods of preparation of fruit juices to retain their natural color and flavor. In bulletin No. 241, recently issued, he classifies the pineapple as one of the fruits in which both color and flavor are injured by heat.

Pineapple juice, he says, must be expressed from the uncooked fruit. Flavor and color may be retained by cold storage, or by canning. Carbon dioxide sterilizes the juice. Pineapple juice did not darken in color when heated in vacuum without access of oxygen.

Gore states that "when sterilized by and subsequently kept in carbon dioxide the distinctive color of pineapple juice remained practically unchanged. When exposed to atmospheric oxygen at juice surfaces during and after sterilization marked darkening occurred. Change in color was also greatly not wholly retarded by keeping the juice in cold storage at from thirty-two to thirty-five degrees Fahrenheit. On keeping the juice at ordinary temperatures the distinctive pineapple flavor gradually increased, though the juice remained recognizable as pineapple. By keeping in cold storage from thirty-two to thirty-five degrees Fahrenheit, change was almost wholly prevented."

Other chemists have found that the sugars in the pineapple fruit and juice decompose when heated with oxygen, as in boiling in contact with air, forming acetic and butyric acid. When butyric acid forms, the preserved fruit or juice acquires an unpleasant taste and odor which seriously interferes with marketing the product.

This scientific discovery that cold carbonic acid gas is a better sterilizing and preserving medium for the pineapple than dry steam or heat, may result in fundamental changes in packing house methods. Sterilization or preservation by cold alone would probably not be practicable, for it would require cold storage shipping chambers, and refrigeration at all distribution centers. Under this method canned pineapple would have to be kept on ice and sold direct from the refrigeration chamber, like fresh oysters are handled by the wholesale and retail trade. However, it has been proved that the fruit can be handled that way, and at thirty-five degrees Fahrenheit will remain fresh almost indefinitely.

The other method of sterilizing with carbonic acid gas without cooking the fruit and juice, and holding it in an atmosphere of carbonic acid within the can or bottle, has commercial possibilities. Ripe fruit at its best could by this method be delivered to the consumer in a condition very like that in which it is harvested. The problem here would probably be the mechanical one of devising a container which could be sealed in an atmosphere of carbonic acid gas without any air getting in.

The business of canning pineapples is comparatively new the world over. Heretofore the industry has to a great extent been ideal for the tropical countries that were ideal for the pineapple. The pineapple has been introduced into the United States by the one in hand. Both methods and machinery now used in packing pineapples have been largely adapted from other branches of the fruit canning trade, without much inquiry as to whether pines work up the same as other fruits. The occasional deteriorated product has emphasized the point that the pineapple has characteristics of its own that differentiate it from other fruits.

Pines Are Different Many fruits continue to produce sugar and flavor during the ripening process. Some fruits will ripen almost as well after being harvested as they would if allowed to fully mature on the plant. The pineapple is apparently not in this class. Picked green, it changes in color and looks ripe, but continues to taste under-ripe. Hence, pineapples that have become fully ripe before being harvested are better eating in the can, or as fresh fruit, than those which have been harvested too green.

The under-ripe fruit does not get any sweeter after it is harvested. Hawaiian Pineapples Best Right here rests the acknowledged superiority of Hawaiian canned pineapples. They are harvested deep ripe and are preserved in their most luscious condition. But if there are better ways of getting the desirable juice and fragrant pineapple into consumer's hands in such shape that he can enjoy the full flavor of the Hawaiian product, and there are commercially possible, a new method of preserving the fruit for market may be developed. The chemists have only just begun to work on the problems presented by the pineapple preserving industry. If either of the new methods suggested by Mr. Gore's investigations will deliver a better and more normal product to the consumer, there is a good reason right there why commercial experiments should be made.

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RUBBER PRICES NOW ARE GOING HIGHER

Malay States Plantations Show Increased Yields And Prospects of Profits

The Waterhouse Company have received the monthly returns from their Malay States rubber plantations as follows:

Pahang Rubber Company's October output was 2,300 pounds which makes the total 1915 output to November 1, 200,194 pounds. The crop for the same period last year was 160,254 pounds. This plantation will be out of debt by the end of the year. The cost of production has averaged around 32 cents per pound this year. Selling averages at Singapore last month were 58.75 cents per pound.

Tanjong Olak Rubber Company produced 29,900 pounds during October which makes a total of 191,188 pounds for the first ten months compared with 162,479 pounds last year. Tanjong Olak's costs have been higher than Pahang's because the output has been less. This company is entirely out of debt and has a goodly credit balance on hand.

Rubber prices are going up. The Singapore price a week ago today was 61.75 cents, the rise probably being due to world conditions and not to local causes. Waterhouse & Company state that weather conditions have been unfavorable throughout the Malay States region this year. It was hot and dry, with very high winds during the season when normally there should have been heavy rains.

The 1915 world's crop of rubber is now estimated at 132,000 tons. The two Malay States plantations owned here in Hawaii were laid out in 1907 when there was only 10,000 acres of planted rubber. The cost of land and of planting is much higher now than it was at that time and so the older plantations have a very material advantage over the newer ones.

ESTIMATING DAMAGES FROM KAU CLOUDBURST

C. Brewer & Co. stated yesterday that the storm in Kau did a good deal of damage to both plantations. At Pahala, twenty-eight inches of rain fell during the week ending November 15. At Kahala, twenty inches of rain was washed out or blown down. Every bridge on the plantation was carried away besides fully a mile of the government road on the hill side of the village. None of the gulches were able to carry the floods that rolled down the mountain side. There were five lost washouts in the railroad between the main and Pahala.

The residence of the overseer of the Kahala section was washed away bodily by a flood of water that ripped down a new gulch down through the fields. The reservoirs are all intact, but are reported to be from half to level full of mud. The mill has shut down but the company hopes to start grinding again by the end of next week. Needless to say, the fields suffered severely.

George H. Robertson stated yesterday that the biggest rain previously recorded at Pahala was 17.7 inches in twenty-four hours about fifteen or twenty years ago. This storm was absolutely unprecedented in the whole history of Kau.

Hutchinson also suffered severely, considerable trunks of trees being washed out. Much flume was carried away, while fields and roads were badly damaged. Here, as at Pahala, the young plant cane suffered most severely.

SHIPS MAKING SLOW TIME

The Sugar Factors Company has received official advice from the American Hawaiian Steamship Company that the Kentuckian is making very slow time and will arrive behind the schedule formerly announced. It is now expected that the Kentuckian will reach New York about November 25, the Georgian December 6, and the Texan December 16.

FERTILIZED THE FISHES

C. Brewer & Co. stated yesterday that the late storm did a good deal of damage to the plantations in the Hilo district, washing off the loose top soil and all the fertilizers that had been recently used. George H. Robertson said there ought to be a good fish crop in that part of the Pacific Ocean next summer.

STORM WAS LOCAL

The deluge which swept over the Kona, Kau and Hilo districts last Wednesday and Thursday pelted out towards Hanalei. There were only fair rains at Hanalei and light showers in Kahala.

BROKER ESTIMATES SOME PLANTATIONS

If They Are Good Prophets 1916 Will Be Another Good Year

In spite of announcements made by the plantation agencies the brokers, along merchant street have done some independent figuring on what crop yields are going to be and what dividends will be paid next year by some of the plantations. These "guesses" are based on reports as to plantation conditions obtained from independent sources.

Ola Sugar Company will probably harvest a good 200 tons more than the manager's estimate. Shipments to date have been 30,000 tons, about 2,200 tons still afloat on the ship that had to change direction after the Panama slides. It is believed that the balance of 1915 sugar still to be harvested will total fully 900 tons. This will bring the 1915 total up to at least 31,700 tons, the brokers say. The Hydrex landed a good cargo of Ola sugar yesterday at 5.02. This will bring the credit balance of the plantation in agent's hands, up to at least \$335,000. Counting on arrival of afloats at the eastern market at four and a half cents Ola should have a credit balance between \$450,000 and \$500,000 on January 1, 1916.

Waialua Agricultural Company ought to have between 33,000 and 35,000 tons next year, the brokers think. The company has set aside the money to redeem all its outstanding bonds, amounting to \$251,000 and will probably start the new year with a credit balance in agent's hands, amounting to between \$165,000 and \$200,000.

Onuma Sugar Company besides paying 30 per cent this year will end the year with a credit balance of about \$70,000 in agent's hands. Over and above this Onuma has a special insurance fund of \$400,000 deposited in New York, which is drawing 3 per cent interest. The monthly expenses of this plantation average about \$60,000. The brokers estimate the 1916 crop at probably 21,000 tons.

Pioneer Mill Company with four cents as the price to be obtained for its 1804 tons of sugar still afloat or on hand will end the year with a credit balance of about \$420,000. If the sugar sells at five cents this balance will run over \$450,000. The running expenses of the plantation are about \$100,000 per month. The brokers estimate the 1916 crop at 21,000 tons.

Oahu Sugar Company should have over 30,000 tons next year. New land recently planted is 450 acres. The company still has 1,000 tons of sugar to sell. It costs the plantation about \$125,000 per month, running expenses, and there will be a credit balance of about \$425,000 in agent's hands December 31.

Ewa Plantations will have about 25,000 tons next year. After deducting a probable 18 per cent this year the company will have about \$700,000 in agent's hands on December 31, 1915. The running expenses are about \$130,000 per annum.

Waipahoehoe Sugar Mill Company will probably have very heavy extra dividends at the end of this crop. The crop is off almost held.

Kahala Sugar Company, the brokers say, will on a good 15,000 tons next year. The running expenses of the plantation are \$600,000 per annum. The company is paying 24 per cent this year and will have a credit balance of \$600,000 December 31 after paying \$100,000 for the sinking fund. The company's fund now amounts to about \$600,000.

MAUI HAD GOOD WEATHER

While Hawaii and Oahu have had floods, Maui reports only light showers.

At Waikulu three inches fell in two days and the same drizzly condition prevailed all over the island. It was ideal weather for making the cane grow.

SHIPPING ESTIMATES

Alexander & Baldwin announce the following provisional estimates of 1916 crops: Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company, 58,000 tons; McBrady, 16,000 tons, and Hawaiian Sugar Company, 25,000 tons.

KOLOA RESERVOIR FULL

At Kuloa the big reservoir is full in spite of an abundance of irrigation water for the season of 1916. Rains have been abundant, but not excessive, so all parts of Kuloa.

SHIPMENTS TO COAST

Sugars from all Hawaiian sources received at San Francisco to October 25 amounted to 308,000 tons, an increase of about 4000 tons over the same period last year.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN

It may be impossible to prevent an accident, but it is not impossible to be prepared for it. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is not beyond anyone's purse, and with a little of this famous ointment one can protect himself against all sorts of accidents. It is at dealers. Reason, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

CANNERY WASTES FOR FERTILIZER

Methods Used In France For Disposal of Pomace Might Be Useful Here

The utilization of fruit pomace and wastes is receiving a good deal of scientific attention the world over. In the south of France many experiments have been made to treat grape pomace in such a way that it can be used as fertilizer. The raw pomace is too acid to spread on the land without endangering subsequent crops. A method has recently been perfected which might be applicable to pineapple waste and coffee pulp here in Hawaii. The pomace is spread out on the ground in a lightly pressed layer about ten inches deep and lightly sprinkled with low grade fertilizer, containing two per cent lime, two per cent phosphate and one to two per cent sulphate of potash. The compost bed is then drenched with very thin whitewash in which a little sulphate of ammonia has been dissolved. About seven gallons of whitewash per square yard is used. Then another layer of pomace is spread and treated the same way, making the pile as deep as desired. The top of the last layer is covered with straw, dust or sand. Fermentation at once sets in. After about three weeks the pomace compost heap is worked over and rolled and in another month is ready to go onto the land. Extensive field experiments on all crops and soils in France have proved that pomace compost made in this way is a rich complete fertilizer which acts on crops about as does stable manure. This method of disposal of fruit pomace is highly recommended by the French department of agriculture.

RAINS ON OAHU

There have been good rains on all plantations on Oahu during the week. Waianae got a total of 4.37 inches, none of which went to waste. At Ewa mill the gauge showed five inches to Friday night and Castle & Cooke report that the rain was well distributed all over the plantation.

Manager W. W. Goodale of Waialua stated yesterday that very little of the Honolulu flood got as far as the plantation but there has been over five inches since the first of November. There have been good showers since the trade wind commenced to blow.

TO PROTECT RUBBER MARKET

The India Rubber World says that manufacturers and dealers in crude rubber have made contracts in neutral countries where they are collecting large quantities of crude rubber for importation to Germany immediately upon the re-establishment of peace. The object is to guard against a boom in rubber prices, possible freight shortage, and other causes of delay. The government is said to have granted special permission to make foreign payments in such cases where the interest of the nation's industries is concerned.

THE SUGAR SCHEDULE

Arizonan, voyage five, will be the first of the sugar fleet to take 1916 crop to Atlantic ports. She is scheduled to arrive in Honolulu December 15 and will sail from last island port, probably Hilo, about December 26. Her cargo will be about half and half old and new crop sugars. Minneapolis, voyage four, to arrive Honolulu December 22 will sail January 3, 1916. Panama, voyage six, to arrive Honolulu January 3 will sail from last island port on January 11. Thereafter sailings are scheduled to take place about every ten days.

MORE EXTRA DIVIDENDS

Alexander & Baldwin stated yesterday that both Pahala and Kahala will probably pay an extra dividend of five per cent in addition to the regular dividend of one per cent. December first. There will be a meeting of the directors the latter part of this month to decide upon this.

MCBRYDE'S SECOND DIVIDEND

McBrady Sugar Company's second regular dividend of fifty cents a share will be payable December 10. This dividend was voted by the directors at their meeting last June.

WHEELER SUCCEEDS FORBES IN OFFICE TEMPORARILY

Under an order signed by Charles R. Forbes, superintendent of public works, and approved by Governor Pinkham yesterday, A. C. Wheeler was designated as acting superintendent of public works during the absence of Mr. Forbes from the Territory. Mr. Forbes leaving in the Matson this morning for San Francisco on his way to Washington. Mr. Wheeler will act as superintendent until Mr. Forbes returns from the mainland. Under this order Mr. Wheeler also will act as chairman of the harbor board. He will preside in this capacity at the meeting of the commissioners to be held at half-past one o'clock this afternoon in the basement of the Capitol. On a former absence of Mr. Forbes from the Territory Mr. Wheeler acted in his present capacity. The order took effect yesterday.

CANAL RESERVOIRS

The canal is still considered the best form of reservoir for the storage of irrigation waters. In comparatively level regions such as the valley of the Nile in Egypt and the San Joaquin valley in California, which are generally ditch reservoirs, have been in use for thousands of years.

BIG EXPOSITION WILL CLOSE ON SCHEDULE TIME

National Chamber of Commerce Officially Advises Its Branches To That Effect

DECEMBER 4 WILL SEE END OF FAIR

Directors Will Not Risk Longer Term After Greatest Success Ever Achieved

Official announcement has been received by the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu from headquarters of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, with headquarters in Washington, District of Columbia, that the Panama Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco will close promptly on December 4, as originally and always intended.

This announcement was made by the national chamber of commerce to all its subsidiary branches, of which the Honolulu organization is one, immediately following the receipt of a telegram from Charles C. Moore, president of the exposition company, announcing that the great fair would be closed on the date originally set. For several months there had been a great deal of agitation in favor of preserving the exposition buildings, and this gave rise to the false rumor, say the exposition officials, that the fair would be kept open after December 4.

President Moore received information through letters, telegrams and conversations leading him to fear that many business men were planning to visit the exposition after the date fixed for its closing. He therefore asked the national chamber to make the announcement that there will be no change in the original plans and that December will mark the ending of the successful exhibition.

Artistic and Financial Success "In addition to an artistic success the exposition in San Francisco has been a dollar success. The daily tide of admissions is decreasing each day and with the coming of the rainy season there will be a still further decrease. In addition to this the lease on the exposition lands will expire within a short time and it is the desire of the board of directors to have the exposition go down in history as the most successful ever held."

These were given by President Moore as concrete reasons why the exposition should close on December 4, the date originally set.

Because of the inquiries from all parts of the United States as to whether or not a postponement would close on schedule time President Moore said that there was no question as to the closing date.

"The exposition has been the most successful in the history of the world, and there is no reason why we should tempt fate in keeping the gates open longer than the schedule time. It is much better to go down to history as the most successful exposition in the world, than it would be to keep open longer with the possibility of failure."

But Lost All Hops of Cure—Grew Worse and Worse in Spite of Many Doctors and Three Years of Hospital Treatment—Inflammation Made Her Almost Crazy with Pain.

CURED BY TWO SETS OF CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I began to have an itching over my whole body about seven years ago and this settled in my limbs, from the neck to the toes. I would go to great many physicians, a matter which cost me a fortune, and I noticed that I did not get any relief that way. I went for three years to the hospital. But the doctors were unable to help me. I used all the medicines that I could and it became worse and worse. I had an inflammation which made me almost crazy with pain. When I showed my foot to my friends they would not really believe that I positively lost all hope."

"I had even the advertisement of the Cuticura Remedies in a great many papers but could not make my mind to try them, for I had already used so many medicines. Finally I did decide to use the Cuticura Remedies and I tell you that I was never so pleased as when I noticed that, after having used two sets of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills, the inflammation had gone. I was completely cured. I should be only too glad if people with a similar disease would come to me and find out the truth. I would only recommend them to use Cuticura. My Bertha Sachs, 1621 Second Ave., New York, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1909."

"Mrs. Bertha Sachs is my sister-in-law and I know well how she suffered and was cured by the Cuticura Remedies after many other treatments failed. Morris Sachs, 321 E. 80th St., New York, N. Y., Secretary of Deutsch-Outworek Unit Verein, Kommer Hebrew Benevolent Society, etc."

A single set of Cuticura Remedies, costing but one dollar, consisting of Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal and Pills to purify, has frequently cured chronic cases of torturing, disgusting humors of infants, children and adults when the best methods known to the profession had failed. Guaranteed absolutely pure. Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, Cuticura Pills, 134 Cuticura Book, an Authority on Skin and Blood Diseases.

Clearing Up Heavy Task The actual closing of the gates of the exposition on December 4, according to the members of the board of directors, will be the last step in bringing the great show to an end. It is estimated that it will take the greater part of the winter to accomplish the actual work and that during this time there will be many days in which the public will be admitted.

The board of directors is now busy completing arrangements for the final day and for the admission days that are to follow. In most of the foreign exhibits there are many "cold" signs displayed on the exhibits and the various state exhibits are making arrangements to dispose of their furnishings. The management is in possession of several contracts which will take for the removal of the exhibits and the clearing up of the exposition grounds and smaller stores.

FORMER OFFICIAL OF HAWAII DEAD

Henry Clay Meyers. Many Years Deputy Auditor of Territory. Passes Out

Henry Clay Meyers, for many years deputy auditor of the Territory, died at the Beretani Sanitarium last evening at half past eight o'clock.

Mr. Meyers had been a resident of the Islands for about thirty years, having come from Paducah, Kentucky. He was one of the original planters in the Hawaiian Agricultural Company of Pahala, Hawaii, and was always interested in farming. At his home in Kaibito Valley he had many plants and took a great pride in the place. He left the government employ on the 1st of November, 1909, and since then had traveled a great deal, making one trip around the world in the steamer Cleveland.

Deputy auditor of the Territory, Mr. Meyers endeared himself to the many persons with whom he came in contact in a business way for the kindly manner in which he would work with them and be ready to help in the various tangles which sometimes come to the keepers of government accounts. As an accountant he was a most capable man and although of considerable wealth was most unassuming and did many little charities in a very quiet way.

Mr. Meyers talked little of himself, lived a simple life and had but few intimate friends. He was unmarried and the only relative of his known to be living is a sister in Chicago. Mr. Meyers was sixty-six years of age at the time of his death.

As an evidence of the success of the exposition, it was cited by President Moore that the concessionaires had done at least \$20,000,000 worth of business up to the close of October and that the majority of them had made arrangements for the closing out of their business. He said also that this business had affected almost every branch of commerce and that there had been established almost a half hundred industries in San Francisco which will remain here permanently.

Impossible To Continue

It is pointed out that the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce alone had succeeded in establishing more than fifty new industries in San Francisco in the last nine months, all of which were prepared to go into business just as soon as the exposition closed its gates.

The positive declaration of President Moore came as the result of inquiries received from all parts of the United States, particularly from the large commercial organizations which had heard rumors that the exposition would remain open after the date set for closing. The impossibility of this is cited by the exposition officials in the following statement:

"The biggest exhibitors who realize fortunes as the result of their exhibits at the fair have made arrangements to close on schedule time. They have taken bona fide orders for millions of dollars worth of goods to be delivered at the close of the exposition and the greater part of this is included in their exhibits. It would be impossible for them to continue their exhibits and still fill the orders that have been taken. It was the original intention to make the exposition a commercial success and this has been accomplished. There is also to be taken into consideration the foreign exhibitors who have been under great expense and can not stay longer than the first week in December. As a matter of fact some of these have made arrangements to move their exhibits to the South American exposition to open after the first of the year and the arguments are already in the way."

Books Show Great Returns A glance at the books of the exposition show, even to the mind of the average, that the fair has been a great commercial success. It is shown that big American firms who entered with the sole purpose of advertising their goods, have succeeded beyond their wildest expectations and that they have cleared money on the actual sales of goods beyond the value of advertising.

Among these are, according to the books of the exposition, machinery, flour, grain and wheat, automobiles, jewelry, new inventions, building materials, products of foreign nations that have gained an American market and above all the merchants that have come to know the Pacific Coast marketing facilities and that in the future will make their western headquarters in San Francisco.

It is cited by the exposition directors that the chief object of the exposition has been obtained, that of bringing the eyes of the world to the Pacific Coast and particularly to San Francisco. It is declared that heretofore San Francisco was known to the outside world as a place of pleasure and that the exposition has had the result of bringing the merchants to realize that in addition to this there are untold business opportunities to be had here.

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